

AJC - HEART OF USA SUBVERSION SINCE 1906

fore a U.S. Senate Judiciary Subcommittee. Rev. Simon testified as follows: "There were hundreds of agitators who had followed in the trail of Trotsky-Bronstein, these men having come over from the lower East Side of New York . . . it soon became evident that more than half of the agitators in the so-called Bolshevik movement were YIDDISH. . ."

Rev. Simon continues: "I do not think the Bolshevik movement in Russia would have been a success if it had not been for the support it got from certain elements in NEW YORK, the so-called EAST SIDE. . . I have no doubt in my mind that the predominant element in this Bolshevik movement in AMERICA is . . . the YIDDISH OF THE EAST SIDE. . ."

"Shortly after the great revolution of the winter of 1917 there were scores of JEWS standing on the benches and soap boxes and what not, talking until their MOUTHS FROTHED. . . when the Bolsheviks came into power, all over Petrograd we at once had a predominance of YIDDISH proclamations, big posters, and everything in YIDDISH."

The 1917-18 Jewish Communal Register of New York City has this to say regarding the lower East Side: "Poal-Zionism is the centre of the East Side, from which come forth almost all Jewish American movements, or without which no movement can prosper."

Kerensky — Upper East Side New Yorker

In July, 1917, Alexander Kerensky had become Premier of the Provisional Government and he appointed General Lavr Kornilov to be supreme commander of the Russian armed forces. In late August of 1917 Gen. Kornilov led a march on Petrograd to suppress the Soviet of Soldiers', Workmens' and Sailors' Deputies there. Kerensky, having been vice-president of this Soviet revolutionary group, interpreted Kornilov's move as an attempt to set up a military dictatorship. He removed Kornilov from his post as supreme commander and later placed him in jail, where he remained until the successful Bolshevik takeover of Russia on November 7, 1917. Kornilov was killed by a bomb in April, 1918. Premier Kerensky fled from Petrograd in a car borrowed from the American embassy.

Kerensky lived in exile in Europe, mainly in Britain and France, and in 1940 he came to New York City. Alexander Kerensky presently resides on East 91st St., N.Y.C. in the home of the widow of the New York County Republican leader, Kenneth Simpson, where he has lived for the last quarter of a century. In a recent interview given to the N.Y. Times, (March 13, 1967) Kerensky, speaking in heavily accented English, stated that he departed Russia without ever having met Lenin or Trotsky. Yet, both Kerensky and Lenin were born in the same Russian town of Simbirsk (now Ulyanovsk) eleven years apart, and Kerensky and Trotsky were both jailed after the abortive revolutionary attempt of 1905.

In his March 13, 1967 interview with U.S. News & World Report magazine, Kerensky said that "the Bolshevik Revolution could have been prevented if it had been possible to stop the support and the tremendous sums of money that Lenin was receiving from Germany." Kerensky stated that the real man "behind Lenin and all his movements" was Parvus alias Helfand.

Jews Finance Lenin and Trotsky

In telegrams sent from Petrograd (February 9-13, 1918) U.S. Ambassador Francis proceeds to document Kerensky's charges that Lenin did receive great sums of money through German banks, and specifically through Parvus. Francis' documentation, from the files of "Kontrerazvedka," a Government secret service organized under Kerensky, reveals that not only Parvus (ISRAEL LAZAREVITCH) was involved in financing Lenin, but also the bankers RUBENSTEIN and MAX WARBURG. In Document No. 8, dated June 16, 1917, it is stated: "Dear Comrade: the office of the banking house M. Warburg has opened . . . an account for the undertaking of Comrade Trotsky. . ." U.S. Ambassador Francis makes an astute observation: If these documents are from Kerensky's secret service, "unavoidable question arises why K. (Kerensky) did not use evi-

dence against Bolsheviks last July."

MAX WARBURG, who was involved in financing Lenin and Trotsky, was the brother-in-law of JACOB SCHIFF's wife and daughter. Warburg was an adviser to the German government at the Versailles Peace Conference (1919), and came to the U.S. in 1939 to serve on the American Jewish Committee's "Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems," which laid the foundation for the United Nations Charter and organization before the U.S. entered World War II. (American Jewish Yearbook, 1941-42, Vol. 43; p. 751).

Jews Conspicuous in Red Leadership

The 1943 Universal Jewish Encyclopedia, under "Soviet Russia," states that "Individual revolutionary leaders of JEWISH origin — such as TROTSKY, ZINOVIEV, KAMENEV and SVERDLOV — played a conspicuous part in the revolution of November, 1917, which enabled the Bolsheviks to take possession of the state apparatus." After the November 7 Bolshevik takeover of Russia, elections were held on November 25. However, a majority of Bolsheviks were not elected by the Russian people and the Constituent Assembly was dissolved on January 5, 1918 by Kerensky's successor, Lenin.

The American Jewish Yearbook (1918-19), under "Events in 5678 (1917) — Russia", states that Zinoviev (APFELBAUM), Trotsky (BRONSTEIN), and Kamenev (ROSENFELD) were all elected to the December, 1917 Constitutional Convention. The JEWISH Yearbook also notes that ALEXANDER F. KERENSKY was elected to the Assembly of Dec., 1917.

Death for Anti-Semites

The 4th revolutionary Jew mentioned in the 1943 Jewish Encyclopedia, JANKEL SVERDLOV, ordered the execution of the Czar and his family on July 16, 1918. On July 27, 1919 a special decree was issued by the Soviet government against anti-Semitism. The New York (Daily) Worker of December 12, 1938, carried an editorial entitled "Stalin on Anti-Semitism." The last paragraph read as follows: "In the U.S.S.R., anti-Semitism is strictly prosecuted as a phenomenon profoundly hostile to the Soviet system. According to the laws of the U.S.S.R., active anti-Semites are punished by death."

Lenin died on January 21, 1924, under mysterious circumstances. He was replaced not by Trotsky, who was to be murdered on August 20, 1940, but by Joe Stalin, Kamenev alias ROSENFELD, and Zinoviev alias APFELBAUM. On March 5, 1953 Stalin died — again under mysterious circumstances. The N.Y. Times of March 11, 1967 said that "At Stalin's death an atmosphere of terror hung over the nation because of the announcement of a 'doctors' plot' two months earlier. The accusation that a group of doctors, most of them Jews, had plotted to kill Soviet leaders was widely interpreted as the beginning of a new purge that might remove many of the leaders serving the dictators."

After 3 years, Nikita Khrushchev emerged as the new Soviet leader. He was ousted at midnight on October 15, 1964 just prior to the U.S. presidential election.

Non-Marxist Socialist

In the March 13, 1967 issue of U.S. News & World Report (p. 57), Alexander Kerensky is described as a non-Marxist Socialist. The N.Y. State Senate (Lusk) Report of the Joint Legislative Committee Investigating Seditious Activities (April 24, 1920) has this to say regarding socialism: "It is a peculiar fact that there exists not a single system of Anglo-Saxon socialism, nor a single system of Latin race socialism. In fact, the only scientific, concrete and perfectly systematic scheme is of German-Jewish origin — the scheme of Karl Marx."

Perhaps the non-Marxist socialist and former Russian Premier Alexander Kerensky, who believes that "the welfare-state idea is developing more and more, everywhere," and who also believes that "the essential doctrine of Communism is wrong," can ponder the true definition of socialism as he goes for his daily stroll along the streets of the Upper East Side of New York City — just a few stone throws from the Lower East Side, where it all began some 50 years ago.



LEON TROTSKY, revolutionary leader from New York, who undertook the wholesale murder of native Russian intellectual class.

AJC ON RELIGION

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE YEARBOOK 1954

"To supplement the work done at Yale University we will attempt, in 1954, to engage in a study of Protestant lesson material on a regional basis . . . We have begun to see the fruits of our efforts, together with those of the ADL, to stimulate various departments of the National Council of Churches to develop intergroup programs." (page 58).

"New projects for 1954 . . . Work in the Catholic Textbook Field: New efforts will be made . . . to seek publication of revised editions of Catholic textbooks through the good offices of the Catholic Biblical Association. In addition, we will help the Committee on Citizenship of the Catholic University of America in preparation of texts on Jews and Judaism." (page 57).

AJC ON U.N.

Under the title of "Leadership" the report states that the AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE has promoted United Nations Week since 1945 and paid most of the expenses but is paying less and less each year as the American Association for the United Nations increases and takes over. Mr. Irving Engel, Chairman of the Executive Committee says: "This is a good example in my view of what happens in so many efforts THAT ARE INITIALLY STIMULATED BY US and which upon gaining impetus are EVENTUALLY TAKEN OVER ENTIRELY BY THE CO-SPONSORING ORGANIZATION. THIS IS TRULY PUMP-PRIMING."

45th Annual Meeting . . .

American Jewish Committee Yearbook, p. 62.

AJC ON DESEGREGATION

"Earlier, I said that the Desegregation Decision of the Supreme Court was one of the major events of the year affecting OUR work. This historic ruling is a significant high water mark in the battle against discrimination on racial, religious and ancestral grounds — A battle in which THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE has long been among those LEADING the ASSAULT. It was most fitting therefore that WE were VERY CLOSELY INVOLVED with the Supreme Court decision. Not only were WE active, along with other organizations, in the filing of an AMICUS brief, but WE CONTRIBUTED MATERIALLY to the SOCIAL THEORY upon which the desegregation decision was based. The ruling you know gave great weight to SOCIOLOGICAL and PSYCHOLOGICAL factors. It was from the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth, headed by Melvin A. Glasser, that MUCH of the SOCIAL THEORY which INFLUENCED THE COURT'S DECISION EMERGED. The fact finding studies from which this THEORY developed probably WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN MADE WERE IT NOT FOR THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE."

The above statement by Dr. John Slawson of the American Jewish Committee is taken from the Jewish yearbook of 1956, p. 631. It is just one indication of the power wielded by the AJC.